(c) The tariff applicable for supply of power to agricultural consumers for operation of pumpsets in drought-prone areas is the same as applicable to other agricultural consumers in the State.

(d) All the 13 States, having notified drought-prone areas, were eligible for the programme. Eight States have not availed the benefit of the Jaldhara Scheme so far. These are : Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, J. & K., Karnataka, Maharashtra, U.P. and Tamil Nadu. The State Electricity Boards appear to be reluctant to take up the programme.

Statement

Jaldhara scheme sanctioned and disbursements

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of pumpsets sanctioned	Amount disbrused during 1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total	Pumpsets energised upto 3/90
1	Andhra Pradesh .	5610	120.610	32.980	..	153.590	1805
2	Madhya Pradesh .	3984	143.424	..	..	143.424	81
3	Orissa . . .	3171	145.866	..	..	145.866	2407
4	Rajasthan . .	2439	112.194	..	..	112.194	141
5	West Bengal .	2754	99.144	..	..	99.144	..
	TOTAL .	17958	621.238	32.980	..	654.218	4434

Discussions with the representatives of Drug Industry

*149. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA :

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had a meeting with the representatives of drug industry on the 31st July, 1990 ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the issues raised by the drug industry :

(c) whether it is a fact that he has assured the industry that no further drug would be price controlled ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry has found a number of drugs wrongly excluded from price control ; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to include those drugs under price control and reduce the exhorbitant prices of medicines based on those drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c) The representatives of Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI), Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association (IDMA) and All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists (AIOC&D) had met me on 31-7-1990 and presented their view point on various issues concerning Pharmaceutical Industry including the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 and recoveries under Drug Price Equalisation Account

(DPEA). These organisations were assured of appropriate action by the Government on their genuine problems.

(d) and (e) On receiving a number of representations, most of which are from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, regarding wrong exclusion of certain bulk drugs from price control, the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals have constituted a permanent Committee to look into the various aspects concerning the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 including inclusion/exclusion of bulk drugs in the Scheduled Categories under the Drugs (Prices Control), Order, 1987. The Government has already included 26 bulk drugs under price control. The Standing Committee is looking into other cases.

Capacity of Blood Banks

*150. SHRI KAPIL VERMA :
CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated requirement of blood from blood banks in India ;

(b) what is the capacity of blood banks in the country at present ;

(c) what steps are being taken or are proposed to be taken to boost blood collection activities ; and

(d) what steps are being taken or are proposed to be taken to protect the donors against the harmful effect of donating blood and to protect the recipients against transmission of disease through blood transfusion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD) : (a) to (d) The estimated requirement of blood, based on the norm suggested by the World Health Organisation at 7 units per bed per annum, is about 40 lakh units per annum.

According to a survey conducted recently, the quantity of blood collected in the existing blood banks is estimated at 19.5 lakh units per annum.

Under the existing scheme for encouraging voluntary blood donation, financial assistance is provided for educating and motivating people for voluntary blood donation. It is proposed to introduce schemes to provide financial assistance to Indian Red Cross Society and voluntary organisations for organising camps, and wherever feasible, for operating a centralised blood bank.

In order to ensure safety of blood donation, the Director General of Health Services has issued administrative guidelines for operating a centralised blood bank for blood transfusion, services, on 6th January, 1988. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, deal with aspects connected with donor safety. The rules framed under he Drugs and Cosmetics Act prescribe the tests to be performed for ensuring safety of blood.

Screening of blood donors as a component of HIV (Human Immuno Deficiency Virus) surveillance was inittaied in April, 1986. Testing factlities are now available in 27 cities besides the 4 metropolitan cities where all the blood banks have been linked with zonal blood testing centres for ensuring that the blood used for transfusion is free from HIV anti-bodies. In the next phase of the programme, 37 zonal blood testing centres linked with blood banks will be established in 16 States. The ultimate objective is to link all the blood banks with the zonal blood testing centres in a